NEW YORK'S PAGAN INDIANS

\*\*NEW TREATE WITH MAYAGES AT STRACUSE AGREEM OF TOOK.\*\*

While Reformers Likely to Succeeding Hernhites the test of the Great in the Common of t poservable elsewhere except in New England. The bustling city of Syracuse, with its university and public schools, its library and art societies, its great commercial buildings and beautiful residences, is notable among the cities of the country. The noise of its activity almost reaches the Indian settlement. From their hills the red men nightly see the gleam of the electric light, and hear the rumble of the steam cars. They have not been moved from any wilderness into this centre of civilization. It has grown up around them, building up their hunting grounds, and narrowing their possessions until to-day one can in a few minutes reach the borders of their land from their central castle, which a century and a half ago was virtually the capital of combined tribes whose traits reached from Canada to North Carolina, and to the Mississippi.

Yet the majority are as thorough savagos today as it is possible for Indians to be who are limited to a few acres of ground, obliged to live in houses, and are amenable to the laws of the world around them. They wear clothing, sleep indoors, eat cooked food, and, in a few instances, talk English. Otherwise they are very like the old Onondagas, their forefathers, who were among the most valuable aliles of England in the Revolutionary war. They are yet fond of their war paint, celebrate their old-time feasts and heathen rites, play the gumes that amused their barbarous ancestors, love rum, and look upon work with abhorrence.

rum, and look upon work with abhorrènee.

THE RICH RESERVATION.

Their's is a lovely valley. The way to it leads past the wealthy suburb of Danforth, along a high flat-topped ridge and into a district of rolling farm land so shielded, so well watered, and so rich that it has been called "the hot house" of the State. The first and finest vegetables are here produced, and the houses in which the farmers dwell speak volumes for their thrift and the yield of their acres. The Onondaga reservation of 6,000 acres is to these farmers an eyesore and a disgrace. Its houses are such as the "poor whites" of the South inhabit. What fonces are seen are rude, numbledown wretched affairs. The woods that deck the curving walls of the valley are hacked and haggled, and the little plots that have been tilled have nearly all been worked by white men who have rented the right to farm there. It was growing late in the afternoon when the reporter of The Sun, approaching the reservation, met an Indian riding on a load of lumber. He was a large-framed, corpulent man, dressed like a farm hand, but with the typical features of an Indian. He was as dark as most Northern negroes, with straight and regular features of an Indian. He was as dark as most Northern negroes, with straight and regular features of an Indian, shaking his head to indicate that he did not speak Engish. "A great many of them do not speak Engish," but give him a quarter and try."

"How do?" said the Indian, shaking his head to indicate that he did not speak Engish. "A great many of them do not speak Engish," but give him a quarter and try."

"How do?" said the Indian, melted by the soin: "very much cold, much snow. Reservation, but, being crafty and in constant need of money, they frequently make up a load of wood, and hire a white boy to drive it into town and sell it. The Indian follows on foot, and finds his team and the boy and money waiting for him in the city. It cometimes happens, though, that the white boy understanding the nature of the case, ties the Indian's THE RICH BESERVATION.

ing the nature of the case, ties the Indian's borse to a post and decamps with the money. The road descends upon a gentle slope into the valley, and little shantles begin to be passed on either aide of it-one-story plain frame houses generally, lacking paint, having grimy windows and disorder all around them. One of the first that is passed is a log shanty, such as were put up by the settlers a century ago. Another stands beside a big and well-built modern barn, and in the barnyard are fowis, cattle, a horse or two, and a portable stoam engine, such as farmers use for driving threshing machines. This is the property of Chief Farmer, a member of the Council, and a man distinguished in the tribe as one who works and husbands his earnings. A woman walking on the road, huddled up in a blanket, is overtaken by the sleigh. As she turns to look at the strangers it is observed that she is young and rather comely, with thick black hair and big black eyes. A dirty broken black casy pipe is held between her lips, and she puffs out a cloud of smoke as she steps out of the road and trudges along in the deep snow. Presently the road widens into a large square open tract, with a number of little houses facing it upon three sides. The sun has set, and yellow beams from the kerosence lamps within fill the window spaces of a building that has the appearance of a tiny country senior house.

three sides. The sun has set, and yeilow beams from the kerosene lamps within fill the window spaces of a building that has the appearance of a tiny country school house.

LAZY AND DOING NOTHING.

This is the castle of the Onondagas. Here the chiefs and braves assemble around the council fire to legislate for the community. All the pictures the reporter has ever seen of Indian life on the plains are recalled by the sights that meet his eye here. Standing stiff and silent, one apart from the other, against the wall of the castle, are half a dozen squaws. Each one is tail and slender and each wears upon her head silher a shawlor a bit of bure cloth, with the ends under her folded arms and only a marrow strip of her face uncovered. One of thems utters a grant and moves away across the plain of snow noisolesily and with a long swift stride. Two or three men in overcoats and felt hats approach the sleigh and stand staring at their visitors. Their arms are folded also, and they keep apart and silent.

"Hello!" says the sociable driver. "Toogol-ie," says an Indian, using his word for "How do you do?" In the council house other braves are matering pennies, and women sit by and look on through the smoke of their pipes. These are all what are called pagan Indians. For two years they and the Christian Indians have been at leggerheads, and the Commissioners with sad stories about the immorality of the pagan men and women and the despotism of the choist. The Christians sought a rew ireaty under which the land shall be divided equally among them. The pagans want to be let alone.

The reporter went to pay his respects to Daniel La Fort, the head chief who was at home in his two-story frame house near by. The garden was neatily fenced, and the house seemed in good order externally. A coppercabored woman opened the door. She had on a care of dress, a red shawl over her stoulders, and long looked dream. The prompts was not stored for the many forms of the kitchen. There were colored by the kitchen range, washing clothes. He did

OPINIONS IN STRACUSE.

In Syracuse the citizens say that they are informed that the Indians still keep up their disgusting and indecent feasts, but that they are no trouble to the city. They offend only in getting drunk occasionally, at which times they are sober, provided they tell where they got their rum. Selling liquor to an Indian in this State is a misdemennor, punishable with a fine of \$23. Some of their neagerly betray the twern keepers. Very few prefer to go to juli. They into the property of the strate of \$25. Some of their more than boy? Is and one the other day, "Boy had big bottle. Put bottle Injun pocket. Where boy? In lumber yard."

One Indian, a stranger, who was visiting the Onondagas, told the Court that he never was in Syracuse before, but he thought he could take a policeman to the place he got his liquor. He went out in front of the Court House and looked all around him, up and down the street, and at the sky. Suddenly he started off, and led the policeman a walk to the very outskirts of the town, and into a place the police had never heard of. It was the shanty of a vinegar maker, and the Indian had got drunk on hard older.

The gyracusans say that the oldest inhabituals in lifty or sixty years. Many refused to learn English then and so they do now. They had their green corn and white dog dances and their frequent war paintings then, and so they do now. They had their green corn and white dog dances and their frequent war paintings then, and so they do now. They had their green corn and white dog dances and their frequent war paintings then, and so they do now. They had their green corn and when do not have we get the Indians to nain up and walk through the streets. The thing that draws all of them out, though is a circus. Whenever a circus shows here the while man trod the soil.

"They are very fond of putting on their war paint," said one businoss man in the city. Whenever we have a public celebration here we get the Indians the relations between the painting the deprayity of the conditi

year, and says he finds they are about holding their own. These are some of their names:

Widow Big Bear, John Balfrown. Susanna Friday, John Balfrown. Thomas Neddy. Thomas Neddy. Jacob Big Bear. Stabley Joe. Dinab John. Birthy Joe. Big Bear. Dinab John. Birthy Joe. How the majority live nobody knows. They get \$5 from the State and their wives make a few baskets, mats, and moccasins, and pick berries, while the majority of the men huntrabbits, fish in the creek, play games, race horses, and get drunk. Even those who lease land to white farmers do not get enough money to skeep an Italian railrond laborer alive. A score or more work and some profit by the shiftlessness of the others. Chief Farmer tills his land and has got a great deal more than his share. Chief La Fort has got 150 acres and cultivates it in a sort of a half way Indian fashion. Cynthia Farmer is a banker as well as a squaw. She has bought 600 neres from the others, and by leasing it to white men makes money, and has got money in bank. So have a dozen others. These sales of land rest solely on the honor of the parties to the sale. According to the treaty with New York no selling of land is permitted. But it goes on every year, and the community regards such sales as binding. If an Indian should sell to a white mun the State would interfore. The nation leases out its stone quarries for \$500 a year, and that money keeps the expenses of chiefs travelling on business. They work their own sawmill, but this brings them next to nothing.

GOING AND COMING.

them next to nothing.

Goino AND comino.

There are 200 male Onondagas and 215 fomates. There are several kinds of Indians on the reservation—Oneidas, Sonecas, Tuscaroras, and Cavagas, Some have married Ohondaga women and settled down for life. Others visit around, just as the young Onondagan bucks do. They go to other reservations, disappear for years, and then resupear again in Onondaga. Strange Indians get no State money, though when one marries an Onondagan she and her children each get a share. One squaw is married to a white man and has several children. The most civilized Indian is a buck who is braking on the New York Central fastiroad. He is a fine large man and very intelligent. He is likely to become a cenductor within a short time. He has married a white woman, and has a home of his own off the reservation.

The agent secured a charter for an indian agricultural society. He had a half-mile track built, and urged the savages to do their best to make a good exhibit of farm products each year. Horatio Seymour, Bishop Huntington, Thomas G. Alvord, tien, Bruce, and others have been in the habit of going to this fair and taking to the Indians. We see improvements in your clothing," Gov. Seymour said more than once, "and layour horses and carriages, but we regret to say you don't perform the isbor that ought to be performed. You don't improve your lands." But it all goes for nothing. The fair is a failure. They beat up their corn, just as they did centuries ago, with a rude pestie and a mortar. They have a way of looking their doors with these pesties. When a GOING AND COMING.

shanty is temporarily descried they secure the front door by simply standing a postle up against it. Another Indian, seeing that, never thinks of entering the house.

CHURCHES.

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CHURCHES.

There are two churches on the researation, an Eniscopal and a Methodist, Each has a seating engacity for 400 persons, and gota about 50. Each has a school with about 35 children. The parans say the little band of Christians, who in no sense represent the nation, have, by cooperating with reformers outside, been able to introduce dissension and confusion into the little valley. The heathers say there is no nee dividing up the land. Indians who won't work two. If they can't rent, mortgage, or sell their land, they will starce. The white agent says the same thing. He denies the charges against the heathers. There is less crime among them," he says, "than among the same number of people in any other part of the county. There has not been an Indian case on the criminal docket, except for drunkenness, in ten years. They don't kill, fight, or steal. They show gradual improvement in some directions. They have got a fine choir of female voices, and some can play the organ. They have got an excellent brass band of ten places, and make, money playing around the country. They have two lacrosse nines, and the women are ingenious in the manufacture and ornamentation of quilts, baskets, mats, moccasins, and kinds-kinds.

"The trouble with our reformers," said Mr. Gardner, "is that they are forever trying to make the Indian botter by altering his nature. Now, when you got to the bottom of your subject you've got an Indian and nothing more. Governor Seymour slaways says to the Indians, Now don't try to be a white man; try to be a good Indian' The secret of the Indian question is this: All you can do ission see that they have the best government that can be modeled on an Indian basis, and that they are urged to habits of industry and honesty. There is no use trying to turn an Indian into a white man, a Christian, or a laborer.

C. N. Sims, Chancellor of Syrneuse University, and E. B. Judson of the Indian consisted of three parants and the par

after us. This is our prayer. We are your humble petitioners.

The Indians discussed their grievances with the Commission, and a draft of a treaty was made by Chancellor Sims, to which all of the Indians and the Commissioners assented. It was agreed to form a written constitution embracing the following points:

First—Granting to every Onondaga Indian the right to enter upon and hold any part of the public lands of the nation on condition that he use and occupy it.

Second—All rulers and officers of the nation to be chosen by election, at which all make members of the tribe over 21 years of age shall have the right to vote.

Third—Marriages to be performed by appointed officers and the ministers of the gospel residing on the reservation, the marriages to be recorded, and the same laws of New York State.

\_Pourth—The nation to appoint a Commission of two persons, who, with one person appointed by the State, shall have the right to lease the stone quarrier, the proceed to go into the Treasury of the Onondaga nation.

The State on its part agrees:

ceeds to go into the Treasury of the Onondaga nation.

The State on its part agrees:
First—To protect the reservation against ast occupancy or leasing by white people. All leases now in existence to be cancelled by arbitration when possible, and no new leases made to white people.

Second—Whenever the Onondaga nation require it by a majority vote, the courts of the State to be open to them for the trint of cases, the same as to elizeus of Third—The State to build and keep in repair a good school house, and make sufficient appropriations to maintain an adequate school on the reservation.

Fourth—Any person taking wood, poles, bark, or timber from the reservation, or stones from the quarry, to be deemed guilty of the theft of public property, and liable to punishment for the same in any of the State courts.

The Jaint Commission will be sufficient with the courts.

State; this provision to be in lieu of the industrial school.

This treaty will be put in legal form, and will be submitted to another meeting to be held on Jan. 29, when it will be signed and forwarded to the Legislature. The conference was conducted in an amiable spirit, except that Jaris Pierce, one of the Indians, remonstrated against hearing W. A. Duncan, and said that he must not come out on the reservation again and stir up the Indians against each other. It is said that the Indians shave made threats against Mr. Duncan,

## AMUSEMENTS.

Sam Franko's Concert. Sam Franko, a highly esteemed violinist of our Philharmonic Society, gave a concert at Steinway Hall last night. Although our Philartists, they are never heard as soloists at its concerts, because, as there are but six of a season, it is thought necessary to engage soloists only of the very highest order of merit. In Germany, where the musical societies usually give many concerts during each season-the Gewandhaus orchestra is, we believe heard weekly—the prominent members of the band have opportunity to be heard as soloists. We wish this were the case here, as it would do away with the "annual concert" nuisance—a nuisance because those who give these annual concerts, though capital players in a limited range, are not conspicuous enough to make an entertainment of which one or the other's playing is the leading feature brilliantly interesting.

Mr. Pranko is a quick, nervous, excitable player, with a clean technique. There is no lack of rere in his performances; what he wants is breadth and repose. Last night he wants is breadth and repose. Last night he was heard in a very interesting novelty—Alexis Hollander's piane quintet—in which he was assisted by Miss Franko, Nahan Franko, Emil Gramm, and Fritz Giese, in a polonaise of his own, and two other soles, and with Nahan Franko in two duets for violins by B. Gedard, Mrs. Gramm song a number of charming songs by Moszkowski and Ries, and Miss Franko and Mr. Giese contributed several soles. wish this were the case here, as it would do

Two Trots on the Road. There was a trot to sleighs for a purse of \$100 presented by Richard K. Fox, hest three in five from 145th street to Kearns's, about three-quarters of a mile, Hotis struct to Kearma's, about three-quarters of a mile, yesterday morning. William Barmore's gray golding Tanner Boy, Peter Manee's sorrel gelding Thomas Carlisle, H. G. Dobson's roam mare Lowiand Mary, Dan Shay's bay gelding Frank, Ned Pertin's gray gelding Crasy, Lewis Heim's bay gelding Ned Cole, and Andy Wilkinson's brown mare Breeze took part. Ned Cole won the first hear by two lengths, Tanner Boy second, Thomas Carlisles third. The second and fifth by Thomas Carlisles third. Carlisle broke and ran all the way down the hill over the sours, and the judges decided that Tanner Boy by steady trotting had won the head and race. Tanner Boy won 850, Thomas Carlisle 830, and Ned Cole \$20. Today, there will be a race for a purse of \$150 for pacers only, over the same course, best three out of five, to sleights.

A torf for \$50 a sleight and a basket of wine, one mile, to aleights. From 152d street to Cawood's, between P. J. McCarly's soories gelding Frank White and Henry Baxter's bay mare Baby, was won by Frank White by half a length.

Tommy York of the Cleveland Club has asked for his release so that he may play with the Brooklyns. The Clevelands are willing to let nim go providing they

The Clevelands are willing to set min go browning they can get as good a mast to fill his place.

At a meeting of the directors of the St. Louis American association Club the old name of Brown Stockings was again adopted.

Harkins, the well-known pitcher, it is said, has engaged with both the Cleveland and Tranton Clubs at the risk of heims expelied.

At Prast, one of the leaders of the Union Association, a trying to get the management of the Minneapolis Club of the Northwestern League.

# For the Ten-mile Skating Race.

The entries for the ten-mile skating race in The entries for the ten-mile skating race in Washington Park, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, closed last evening. The following-named skaters will contest: Azel Paulson of Norway, S. A. Elliett of Montreal, C. Remment of London, C. McCornulet of St. Johns, N. B.; C. Kew and K. Farrell of Brooklyn, M. O'Brien and S. D. See of Nork W. Olinstead of Tarrytown, H. B. See of this and F. Freinner of Hotoken, C. Plaff, Jr., and W. F. Brinkaw of the Manhatan Club, and T. D. Paul W. T. Brinkaw of the Manhatan Club, and T. D. Paul W. T. Brinkaw of the New York Atliette Club.

Curling.

Curling.

The Calcionian Club of Brooklyn played their point medal match yesterday in Prospect Park, nine connections entering the lists. After a two-boar contest. Mesers I rying and Kennedy tied at six points each and in playing off Irring won by one point. James Marthman was third on the list.

The inter-State match between the clubs of New York and New Jersey, appointed to be played in Prospent Park to-day, has been postponed to the 19th.

Two experienced physicians of the Switt Specific Com-pany, Atlanta, i.e., have breated at Let West zidd at, and a lil be pleased to see at a bit are affected with most or skin discourse. Examination and consultation free.—Ada.

A CONNECTICUT REOPEMENT.

Two Marriage Caremontes Performed Under Biforest Auspices.

latter after a stormy meeting said in an include placed his case in a lawyer's hands and should leave it there.

On Sunday the father yielded to his daughter's soothing arguments and agreed to let her live with her husband, and on Monday the young couple were married again by the Rev. Mr. Bessey of Wauregan.

#### THE DRIVER'S THIRD FINGER.

Remarks in the Intervals Between Winding Up the Bruke and Letting It Fly. A tall driver with a blue line running diagonally across his nose stood like a statue on the front platform of a Fulton avenue car. in Brooklyn, at dusk last evening, and looked between his horses as they ploughed river-ward. Suddenly he revolved his head toward the solitary passenger, who was braving the risks of the front platform, and said: "It's cold, and my legs tell me that its going

to be colder."

His head swung straight again, he touched up

to be colder."

His head swung straight again, he touched up the off horse with the whip, wound up the brake and let it fly. Two minutes later his head again revolved toward the passenger, and he remarked:

Just hang on to the lines a second."

He removed a thick woollen giove from his left hand and showed the passenger his third finger. Its general appearance was like that of his other fingers. He wiggled all his fingers briskly, put on his glove, and took back the lines. Then he touched up the other horse, gave the brake another wind, and let it go.

That finger," he said, was frozen seven years ago. I was frozen all over at the same time. It was a very cold night and the thermometer was 10° below zero. My feet, legs, hands, nose, face, and ears got frozen. All got better but that finger."

How was it that the finger got left?" inquired the passenger sympathetically.

'I rubbed all the frozen parts but that finger with snow. How I came to neglect it I don't know. It's bigger than my little finger. Since that time it has been very sensitive to cold."

The driver whipped both horses, gave the brake an extra wind, and let it whiz.

"I always begin to feel the cold in my feet first." he continued. "Then it craw's up my legs. I can always tell when its cold."

Some drivers say," said the passenger. "that their hands got cold first." Them driver don't know anything," said the driver contemptuously, "and they ain't got decent gloves. I've been railroading for ten years and ought to know. They don't know nothing. It's the feet every time,"

Them he angrily wound up, and let the brake fly back three times in the space of haif a block.

## MR. MALONEY'S EXPRESS.

It Gats Stuck in Mott Street and he Hrings

A red-whiskered Irishman, who were an old hise army cost and a fur cap with ears tied over the top, urged a spavined gray plug along Mott street on Saturday afternoon. A dirty white sign on the side of the blue wagon proclaimed that the rig was "J. Maioney's Kpress." Mr. Maioney sat on the top of a box, with his Apress." Mr. Maloney sat on the top of a box, with his legs hanging over, and smoked a short black pipe with relish. The plug, whose harness consisted of old straps tied with ropes, huns his head and shook it solemnly from side to side, as if in melancholy but unbiassed protest against the condition of the road, and stopped short whenever the creaking wisels encountered a lump of tice, whereupon Mr. Maloney would remove his pipe with one hand, bring down a tashless whip handle with the other, and spaulate. "Alt my as spalpean!"

In front of the Hip Ye Tong Company's headquarters one of the forward wheels ran into a snow bank and stuck there. Mr. Maloney went through the encouragement got as usual, but the wagon didn't hadge. Mr. Maloney feversed the ends of his whip handle and used it as a club, and played upon the plug's backbone, but the horse only shook his head, and the wagon remained. Mr. Maloney carefully removed the ashes from his pipe, placed it in his poexet, epat upon his handle, and, taking the whip handle in both hands, removed his labors, but all wages in the mind of the misfortune to Mr. Maloney's Apress. Seeing them regarding him and his ancient horse without offering to assist lim, he had down his whip, and, turning slowly toward the Chinamen, said:

"Phat do yez stan'there fur wid yer hands in yer pockets fur! Hegorra, ye haythens, ye'd betther be active looke doesn't Christians and leadin't a hand. Come along now, attay yez." legs hanging over, and smoked a short black pipe with

setin' loike daeint Uhristians and lendin' a hand. Come alone new, air yez.

Afat German happened along, and, motioning to the Chinamen, took hold of a wheel and exerted his strugth. The Chinamen gathered around, chaltering, and pushed, but the eart don't budge. The fat terman puffed, and said: "Better hat you got down alresty und bush yourself, mein frent."

"If had, had OH" answered Mr. Maloney. "An' phat do yez take me far, ye prefixed ater? Do yez think O'm an ordinary Chinaze? Git up!" and raing to his feet in the wagon he dealt the plug a resonading threads, and the plus woke up, and straining forward until he fell upon his knews, drew the wagon out of the rut.

## RECTOR STODDARD IN EXPLANATION.

The Nature of What he Said Last Sunday, and his Meason for Saying It. Rector Edward L. Stoddard of St. John's Free Church, on Jersey City Holghts, has sent the following letter for publication:

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I must ask the privilegs of a few words about the reports of a sermon which was presched in St. John's Church on Sonday. I regret exceedingly to refer to the matter, "to obtrude a pri-vate affair upon the public car. But the reports in quesexceedingly to refer to the matter, r to obtrude a private affair upon the public ear. But the reports in question represent me so much in the light of a worldly minded minister or a maudim hypocrite that I must protest that I am neither. From the distressing nature of the calamity and prostration which fell upon me last spring there was but one advation for me or any man. The state of the calamity and prostration which fell upon me last spring there was but one advation for me or any man. The state of the calamity and prostration which fell upon me last spring there was but one advation for me or any man. To do: when the grant partial of the calamity and the state of the calamity of the last of the last

plaustion.

I have had a terrible trial. Through it I have had the Constant support of my people. Thank God, I still have their love and confidence, and they have mine.

Jan 21, 1884.

Eporting Notes.

Sheriff, the Prussian, will meet Mike Driscoll in a four-round glove match for \$500 in Chreage on Jan. 30.
Dominick McCaffrey of Phitaburgh and J. Killoran of Boston are to box six rounds for \$500 in Boston on Feb. 7.
Mickey Golden, weighing 118 pounds, challenges any man in New Jersey weighing not more than 120 pounds to fight him for \$200 a side. to fight him for \$250 a side.

Marc Christol offers to wrestle Duncan C. Rosa's unknown for \$250 a side, Orsano-Roman, and will silow his competitor to weigh ten pounds more than he does. His weight is 135 points.

Arthur Chambers of Philadelphia claimed the \$100 put up as a forfeit by John II. Chark for the match between Jack Keenan and James Mitchell to box to the finish with small gloves for \$250 a side. Clark boughts Post Office order, but failed to send it until it was too late. He has paid the \$100 for his negrigence, however, and a day will soon be set for the fight.

HOW DORS ARE DO IT? Miss Lula Hurst's Remarkable Ability os a

Two Marriage Ceremonise Performed Under Bistoreal Ampères.

Norwich, Jan. 22.—The village of Wauregan was excited less week by the elopement of Joseph Wood, aged 17, and Miss Louise Flarant, 19 years old. They had been in love with each other for many months, though to be performed to the formal property of the proposed Wood's auti and forbade him to enter his daughter's home. The young man having no requise trade, was thought to be shiftless and incapable of supporting a wife. They had atloem meetings in the outskirts of the village in the evening, and occasion-flat willage parties. On less Friday and the willage of the village of the village of the willage of the willage of the willage of the village of the willage of the willage

## The Story of Two Brave Men.

The story of Two Brave Men.

From the Times-Democrat.

In that desperate hattle of Murfreesboro, or as some call it, stone River, on the Sist of December, 1882, against and daring charge was made by Breckinridge's brigade on the masked batteries of Gen. Rosecrans, so placed as to de fearful work. The charge was one of the most desperate of the war, and among the foremost in it was the First Louisiana Regiment.

In this regiment a brave soldier and intrepid officer was Lieut. J. it. Trist of this city. Manfully he went forth to the terribis ordest, and while leading his men was strick down, mortally wounded. It was impossible and torn, Brackluttinge's brigade was forced lack. The Federals swept over the field, which was covered with the dead and dying, and while the Lioody work was still going on, one of their number. Sergeant teered with the dead and dying, and while the Lioody work was still going on, one of their number. Sergeant teered with the dead and gave his parched throat a refreshing draught of water from his canteen, and then to protect him from the cold carefully wrapped him up in some blankes picked up on the lattefield. In such a bloody hour such brotherly attention met with a grateful response in the heart of the dying man, and taking of the succoring Scoil. The war went on and Sergeant Kent became Lieutenant. He treasured the sword dearly, and when the contest ended he had Lieut. Trist's name, date of battle, &c., engraved on the scathord, intending to proverve it as a souvenir of the war.

Some months ago, thinking that relatives of the dead Lieutenant might desire to recover the sacred relic. Lieut. Sent vector to the Association of the Army of Tennessee, and the family was put in communication with him. A few days ago the sword reached this city, and the brother of the gallant dead officer. Mr. N. E. Trist, received it, twenty one years after the battle Lieut. Sent word to the same for the sentence of the sent word the sentence of the sentence of the sword teachy, and when the trother of the g From the Times-Democrat.

### From the Arkansaw Traveler,

From the Arkansaw Traceler,

The other night at the opera house an old nearo went to the door, feeling his way with a cane.

"Whar's de showman!" he asked.

"Here I am," replied the manager of a "Humpty Dimpty" troupe.

"Would yer let a po' ole blin' man go inter de house!"

"It won't do any good to go in, old man. You can't see anything, and there is no taking in this snow."

"Will, lemme go in, anyway. I aim t been ter a 'tainment for so long 'l'se hungry for it."

"All right old man, go up stairs," and a boy was called to show the old feilow to a seet. During the performance the manager looked up into the gallery and eaw the old nearo loughing. It to kill binner!" Going up and applications of the work of the performance the manager looked up into the gallery and eaw the old nearo loughing. It to kill binner!" Going up and applications of the work of the work of the said to be a largery showman said:

"I san I' looking any with a puzzled air.

"I say I thought you were blind."

"Yes, you."

"What made yer think dat!"

"Recause you sand so."

"No, sah, I didn.' I axed yer if yer'd let a ole blin'

"Because you said so."
"No, sail, Iddni. I nazed yer if yer'd let a ole bilo'
man go interde show, an' yerse'f is de one what said i
couldn't see a.
"Well, you'll have to get out of here."
"Sail'!
"Sail'!

"Well, you'll have to get out of here."
"Sah!"
"I say you'll have to get out of here."
"Who, ine!"
"Yes, you."
"Yes, you."
"Jes' case I ain' blin'? Why, man, yer oughter be giad dal! ken see. Yer oughtenter want nobody ter bo blin." Jes' lennue stay sai l'il shet my eyes durin de rest o'de show. Won't do it! Hub! fust man I eber seed winat wanted folks ter be blin." Oh, l'il go out ef dat's whut yer's hintin' at. Waste me ter go jes' 'case I'se enjoyin' inyse'f. Dar's some mighty funny folks in dis heah wort' nohow."

## The Terrible Infant.

From the Middletown Transcript. "Ah," said the nice young man with bangs, as the little boy let him in the other evening. "Ah, my little man, is your sister at home." "Yes she's at home, but she ani texpecting you." "And how do you know she isn't expecting use?" "Cause I heard her tell man that you're too mean to hire a hories and sheigh, and she didn't expect to see you while the snow lasted."

## From Rum to Reform.

From the Fairfield Journal. Did it ever occur to any one that our most radical temperance men years ago were runsellers themselves, including an ex-liovernor of Maine, and nearly all of them got a good start in life by retaining group by the glass?

Contents of The Weekly Sun. THE WEEKLY SUN, published this morning

THE WEEKLY SUN, published this morning contains:

What is Going on in Washington—Troublesome Mr. Nahone—Republican Duplicity Toward the Virginia Senator—District Between Chamdler and the President Toward the Virginia Senator—District State of the Capitol—Troubles of the Capitol—Troubles of the Capitol—Troubles of the Capitol—Trouble Makadan Treaty Rejected—The New Senator from Maryland—Lobbyists in the Capitol—President Arthur's Health—Br. wwiter's Department—The Tariff Controversy—Gold and Silver Gerifficates—The Revenue Problem—Abuses in the Navy—Washington Gossip; Terrible Shipwreck in the Navy—Washington Gossip; Terrible Shipwreck in the Vineyard Sound—Total Loss of the Steamer City of Columbus—A Hondred and the Laves Lost—Graphic Descriptions of the 'Islamity', James Nat's Vengeauce—Cancinsion of the Trial for the Murder of Dukes—The Jury's Verdict; Edward S. Tappan's Crime—Hearing Ly the Mystery Enveloping the Murder of Mrs. Maybes and her Dauchter; Senator hayles form—Hearing Looman B. Eston's Reform; Work of the Sine Bevils—A Full Account of the War of the Wire Fence Cutters that Convalues Toxas—Three Thousand Miles of Wire Fence Cut Since Autumn; Robbed by Masked Nem—Bold and Successful Burglary in Springfeld, Mass, Latest News from Kurope—Folities in Great Britain—A New Ministry in Spain—Alarming Reports from the Sondan—The Dauger of Khartonin; Burning the White Dog—A Pagan Indian Rite in the State of New York; Life in Modern Palestine; Occidental Connullisity; El Mahdi and the Jury Gould — his Herb; The Connection River Brying IT; file Ruffer of the Black Pagas, Peetry of the Feriod; Sery: Adonain Resident States—Herbert of the Period; Sery: Adonain Resident States and Industry; Ladley Department.

The Weekly Ser contains a complete epitome of the mean of the was from all hard of the Plants of

THE WEEKLY SUN contains a complete epitome of the news of the week from all parts of the United States and the American continent. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing to the old country may be had at the deak of our publication office. Price four cents. For sale by all newsdealers in city and country.

All the Balls, Everybody who has used it openha in its praise. Adam-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Exchange-Sales Jan. 22

UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN \$1,0001). 10 U. 8. 4a, r 12374 at 12374 1 Mo. 6a, 960 1014 6 00 U. 8. 4a, c 12374 at 12374 2 Mo. 6a, 947 117 10 U. 8, cq. 7a, 6a, 96a, 1354 1 Mo. 6a, 967 117 130 Tenn. 6a, o14. 3864 3754 4 U. 1014 Ob., 1864 1 U. 7 

5 Mich. Cen. 78. 1244;
5 Mor. Jen. 38. 1124;
5 Mor. Jen. 38. 1124;
128 Mut. Un. Tel. 70 3754;
1820 West 8h.5s. 366333;
28 Mut. Un. Tel. 70 3754;
1820 West 8h.5s. 366333;
28 Mut. Un. Tel. 70 3754;
1820 Ren. Pac. 374 3844;
1830 Ren. Bouth. 363 384;
1830 Ren. Bouth. 363 384;
1830 Ren. Bouth. 363 384;
1830 Ren. Br. 4. 125;
1830 Ren.

Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Efforts to sustain and possibly advance prices were apparent shortly after the opening of the stock market. As soon as it was discovered that the downward tendency of prices had been arrested, the army of bear operators and traders began to cover, with the result of giving fresh impetus to the rally. St. Paul and the Gould stocks were most conspicuous in the advance, which continued through the early afternoon. An advance in West Shore bonds also contributed to the general improvement. At noon the gains in most of the active stocks averaged about 1 % cent. Oregon and Transcontinental and Northern Pacific preferred were exceedingly heavy, and not only retarded the upward movement in other stocks, but after 1 o'clock contributed largely to a reaction from the rapid advance in other stocks during the forenoon. Oregon and Transcontinental closed 3 and Northern Pacific preferred 134 and Manitoba 34 % cent. lower than on Monday, while all the other active stocks were from 3; to 135 higher. Final quotations were, as a rule, about 1; % cent below the highest prices for the day. The market, as a whole, was irregular, and throughout moderately active.

The more important changes for the day were: 3cm 21, 3cm 22, 3cm 22, 3cm 21, 3cm 22, 3cm 2

The amount of buillon withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £210,000. Paris advices quote 3 % cents at 77.17%, and exchange on London 25.16%. exchange on London 25.16%.

At a general meeting of shareholders of the New York, Ontario and Western Railrond held in London to-day a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to represent the interests of the English shareholders.

The Canadian Pacific syndicate admits that it must have further assistance from the Government to enable it to go on with the work. It is stated that the company wants \$25,000,000 in Government bonds in exchange for Canadian Pacific bonds.

New York Markets.

dian Pacific bonds.

New York Markets.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.—FLOUR AND MEAL—A botter trade in flour at case prices: sales to day 20,000 libls. Corn meal was dill. Flour—No. 2 E-562-88. superfine. 82 756-83. St. Minnesota clear and straight. 6-66-6. cate 5. 566-80. city mills. 80 156-85. St. Minnesota clear and straight. 6-66-6. cate 5. 566-80. city mills. 80 156-85. St. Minnesota clear and straight. 6-66-6. cate 5. 566-80. city mills. 80 156-85. St. Minnesota clear and decided by the control of the

#### Live Stock Market.

New York, Tuesday, Jan. 22.—Receipts of beet cattle, 43 car leads, or 718 head—22 car leads for expertation and 21 car leads, for city trade slaughterers direct. Nothing doing in the cattle yards. Dressed beet firm, but slow, at Rollinge, P. B. for poor to prime city claughtered, and Tagastie, for Western. The steamer Wisconsin took out to-day 2,332 quarters of beef and 675 carcases of mutton.

and leads, 2,322 quarters of beef and 675 carcases of mutton, and leads, 2 car loads, or 224 head, and about 35 car foods were for axie, besides, from the miscoll arrivals of yesterday and Sunday. The market opened dail son weak, and sales were at assist prices, including common to prime knows heep at \$4.651.32 pt 100 fbs., and common to prime lands at \$7.75657.25.

Receipts of hogs, 10 car loads, or 1,331 head. Eirmerfor live hogs at \$7.021,655 pt 100 fbs.

#### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises... 7 17 | Sun sets... 5 07 | Moon rises... 3 15-Hon waten-rites nar. Sandy Hook. 4 08 | Gov. Island. 4 48 | Hell Gate... 6 38

Arrived-Turabay, Jan. 22. Arrived-Tursday, Jan. 22.

S. Ponca, Kempton, Catamia Dec. 11.
S. Saxon, Wyman, St. Thomas.
S. City of San Antonio, Wilder, Fernandina.
S. Budson, Freeman, New Orleans.
S. St. Romans, Campbell, London Jan. 8.
S. Franconia, Bennatt, Portland.
S. Franconia, Bennatt, Portland.
S. Rosnoke, Conch, Richmond.
S. Manhattan, Stevens, West Point and Newport News.
Bark Fannie Skoffield, Duming, Wanila.
Bark Tannie Skoffield, Duming, Wanila.
Bark Emma Payzant, Deskr, Liverpool.
Bark Emma Payzant, Deskr, Liverpool.
Bark Edition, Robinson, Pernanduco.

Sa Rocia, from New York, has passed the Lizard.

#### Business Motices.

FKIN SACQUE, ONE WHICH WILL WEAR WELL AND GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION, AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE, AT WHICH GENUINE LONDON DRESSED ALASKA SEALSKIN CAN BE SOLD, GO DIREST TO U. C. SHAYNE, MANUFACTURER, 103 PRINCE ST.

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## MARRIED.

MARKIEFI.

GARVIS-RIKER-On Wednerday evening, Jan. 16, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Alice Edwards, 448 East 116th st., by the Rev. Albert D. Vail of St. Jame's Methodist Episcopal Church, William S. 8 Garvis to Alice E. Riker, both of this city.

### DIED.

CORNELL.—On Jan 22, 1884, Martha Cornell, vounge est daughter of the late James White of Dysert, Straisane, county Tyrone, Ireland.

Finneral from the residence of her brother, Robert White, 358 West 36th st., Thursday, the 24th inat., at 1 P. M. Philadelphia paners please copy.

CROWLEY.—On Monday, Jan 21, Margaret Crowley, Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence. 38 Hamilton st., on Wednesday, the 23th institute of order from the late residence. 38 Hamilton st., on Wednesday, the 23th institute of order from the late residence. 38 Hamilton st., on Wednesday, the 23th institute of order from the late residence. 38 Hamilton st., on Wednesday, the 25th institute of order from the Philiarmonic Society of New York, at Steinway Hall, on Thursday afternoon, Jan 24 at 4 octobe.

MAPES.—At West barns, N. Y., suddenly, on Sunday afternoon, Jan 24 at 4 octobe.

MAPES.—At West barns, N. Y., suddenly, on Sunday in months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church at West Farms, on Wednesday, Jan 21, at 13 30 ciclose P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Tromon station on the arrival of the 12 29 krain from Grand Central Depot.

LITY.—On Monday, Jan 21, Bridget McNuity, is the Sidy seer of her age.

Prive Relative and friends aften the funeral from her late residence, 598 West 28th st., on Wednesday, Jan 23, at 1 decloce.

Prive Relative and friends are respectfully invited.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

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Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

Rela

# Special Motices.

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# Financial.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the American Exchange National Hank of New York has been declared the financial agent of the city of St. Paul, and all holders of house or compone of the city of St. Paul, and all holders of house or compone of the city of St. Paul are hereby requested to present sich compone or house at the American Exchange National Bank for payment wholever due.

Jan. 10, 1664.

A. Paul Nillera, St. Paul, Minn.

No. 10, 1684.

Notice is bereby given that the annual meeting of the more thing that the annual meeting of the first and the meeting of the first and the first and the first and the first and colored PANY will be held at the office of said company on Friday, the 25th day of 25m mary, their at a o'clock F. M. for the purpose of electing the trustees of said company of the remove year.

J. bUCKERF, decretary.